

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XVIII.

ATLANTA, GA., SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 27, 1886.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BOYCOTTING CLEVELAND.

THE SENATE PASSES EDMUND'S RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Ingalls Precedes the Vote by a Long and Bitter Speech—Replies of Secretary Manning—Fairchild His Probable Successor—News Notes, Etc.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—[Special.]—The senatorial debating society has decided the question which has agitated it for three weeks past. It was decided, as everybody had foreseen it would be, by the adoption of the Edmunds resolutions on a party vote, except that Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, Riddleberger and Van Wyck voted with the democrats against the third resolution. Mitchell was elected to the senate by the aid of democratic votes on a pledge to support the administration in all except square party issues. Van Wyck has kicked out of the traces often before, and Riddleberger oscillated between both parties in a most amusing manner. The republicans, feeling that they had been worsted in the discussion of these resolutions, made a desperate dash today to recover their lost ground. They almost monopolized the time and put forwarded their most effective speakers. Mr. Ingalls opened in a characteristic harangue full of his finest satire, and saturated with party spleen. He was followed by Mr. Harrison of Indiana, who made the strongest speech of the entire debate on that side. Lopen fumed and floundered in his usual fashion, and Edmunds closed with a speech artfully contrived to obscure the real issue, and remarkable only for its mean insinuations.

THE VOTE REACHED.

Anticipation of the vote, and the aggressive tone of the speeches, kept the galleries densely packed from one o'clock until half-past nine tonight, when the fasces ended. How far the republicans will attempt to carry out the plan contained in the resolutions to refuse confirmation in all cases where removals have been made and papers are not furnished, remains to be seen. Many of them are afraid that the position they have assumed will soon be condemned by popular intelligence, which sees through the miserable sham they are attempting under the specious pretext for fair play. The democratic senators are fully satisfied with the result of the discussion, and are confident of a republican retreat before many days.

MANNING NOT TO RESIGN.

It was currently rumored today that Secretary Manning had tendered his resignation, but tonight the report is authoritatively denied at the white house. His condition is little changed. It will necessarily be a long time before he can resume his official duties. Should he determine to resign Assistant Secretary Fairchild will probably be named as his successor. He is now acting secretary.

President Cleveland has replied to all requests from citizens of this district, for the withdrawal of the nomination of J. C. Mathews, colored, of New York, to be recorder of deeds in Washington with emphatic emphasis. Though Mathews's nomination was reported adversely on a vote, he will certainly be confirmed. Senators Brown, George and Voorhees, and possibly one or two other democrats, will vote for him, and, except Senator Riddleberger, not a single republican vote will be cast against his confirmation.

RENTFEE IN WASHINGTON.

Colonel J. W. Rentfro arrived tonight. His bond as postmaster at Atlanta has been accepted. He will be commissioned while here, and will take charge of the post office on April 1.

THE EDMUND'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Parties Come to a Vote on the Old Line.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—The chair laid before the senate the president's message transmitting the report of the civil service commission. Retired.

Among the bills introduced was one by Mr. Hoar, providing for immediate nationalization of the post office. It was defeated by the report of the recent occurrences at Carrollton, Miss. The senate had no information in regard to those occurrences; but the news papers of both political parties seemed to agree about them, according to these reports, a wanton and unprovoked crime had been committed, resulting in the death of a number of citizens, in which all the victims were of one race, and he presumed, of one political party, and all the murderers of another. Such occurrences, unfortunately, had been of frequent occurrence, but when investigated were apt to take a political turn. The persons doing or apologizing for them saw they had no political significance. Still the fact remained that it was the opponents of the democratic party that did the killing, and that the adherents of that party were the murderers. This bill was to supply a method of inquiry, which would be removed from politics. Referred to the judiciary committee.

THE EDMUND'S RESOLUTIONS.

The Edmunds resolutions were then placed before the senate and Mr. Ingalls took the floor.

Mr. Ingalls said he would take up the question where the opposition left it. He would begin where they closed. He conceded all the democratic senators demanded as to the constitutional power of the executive as to appointments to office. The judiciary committee's report did not impair or infringe on the high prerogatives of the president. Mr. Ingalls distinctly and absolutely denied that he had any knowledge of the president's reasons for suspending anybody from office. In his message voluntarily sent to the senate, however, the president started out with an unfounded imputation upon the position of the majority in the senate. He said the senators and the committees had importuned the executive for his reasons for suspensions. Mr. Ingalls said when papers or information were necessary to the president's action, and when he could get them, he would be summoned and not furnished, so that the senate should refuse to consider such nominations altogether, or that it was the duty of the senate to reject the nominees without inquiry as to his merit or his qualifications, because the paper had not been furnished.

Mr. Edmunds said that when papers or information were necessary to the senate's action, and when he could get them, he would be summoned and not furnished, so that the senate should refuse to consider such nominations altogether, or that it was the duty of the senate to reject the nominees without inquiry as to his merit or his qualifications, because the paper had not been furnished.

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Mr. Ingalls was followed by Mr. Harrison, Lopen and Edmunds, in set speeches, with occasional interruptions by the democratic senators.

THE TEST ON SECRET SESSIONS.

The question was then on Mr. Van Wyck's amendment, providing that "in all such cases of removals, the master of confederations shall be considered in open session of the senate."

Mr. Butler thought that if there ever was a

time in the history of the senate or government when the injunction of secrecy should be removed by the master of confederations, that was the occasion. The senate had been talking about the star chamber proceedings of the president, and attacking him because he had not seen fit to disclose to the senate the motives which prompted him, and at the same time it had been closing its doors on the nominations, which he, (Butler), would be very glad to have discussed in open session, in order that the public might know what grounds the majority had for refusing to confirm the nomination.

At the suggestion of Mr. Harrison, Mr. Van Wyck modified his amendment by omitting the words "of confirmation."

Mr. Hoar raised the point that the amendment was not in order, inasmuch as it changes the rules of the senate, and no notice had been given of it.

The president pro tempore sustained the point of order, and an appeal taken by Mr. Butler was laid upon the table—yeas 31, nays 28, a strict party vote, except that Van Wyck and Riddleberger voted with the democrats. The vote is not considered a test of the strength of the proposition for open executive session, since republicans who favor the principle, voted to table it, and democrats who oppose it voted against taking it.

ADOPTING THE RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. Harris having demanded a separate vote upon the resolutions, the first resolution adopting the report of the committee on judiciary, was adopted—yeas 32, nays 26.

The second resolution, condemning the refusal of the attorney general to send copies of the documents to the senate, was adopted—yeas 32, nays 26.

AN APPEAL TO THE SENATE.

Against the third resolution, declaring it the duty of the senate to refuse confirmations. Mr. Gray raised the point that it changed the rules of the senate, and was not in order.

The president pro tempore overruled the point of order, and Mr. Gray appealed from the decision.

Mr. Morgan, inferring from some remarks of Mr. Edmunds that he held the senate to have the right to imprison the attorney-general for refusing to answer the demand made on him in this resolution, inquired of Mr. Edmunds whether that inference was correct.

Mr. Edmunds replied that he was bound to say that the principles of constitutional liberty and law, that if any officer of the United States except the president, about whom he would go into no discussion now, was lawfully bound to answer the demand of either house of congress, and if he failed he could be punished for contempt.

Mr. Morgan—the senator has stated in his speech that the attorney general is lawfully bound to obey the law.

Mr. Edmunds—Most undoubtedly.

Mr. Morgan said that Mr. Edmunds evidently meant to say that the senate had the right to call him before it on this issue and imprison him for contempt if he did not produce the papers. That was the doctrine that the senate now proposed to assert, though it had been carefully concealed.

Mr. Gray's appeal was laid on the table.

Mr. Gray moved to amend by striking out the president's resolution altogether. The motion was not agreed to.

The vote being taken on the third resolution, it was agreed to. Yeas 30, nays 29. Messrs. Mitchell, of Oregon, Riddleberger and Van Wyck voted with the democrats.

The fourth resolution, condemning the discharge of ex-union soldiers, and the putting in the places of men who had rendered no military service for the government, was then voted on and agreed to. Yeas 50, nays 1.

Before the resolution came to a vote, Mr. Butler said if he had time he could demonstrate that the republican party had violated the law relating to soldiers ten times while the present administration "had not departed from it."

Mr. Morgan offered a resolution declaring that nothing in the resolutions already adopted was to be construed as declaring that the conduct of the attorney general rendered him liable to impeachment, and that the senate disclaims the right or power to punish him by imprisonment or otherwise, other than by impeachment, for the offense charged against him in the resolutions.

On Mr. Edmunds's motion, this resolution was laid on the table. Yeas 33, nays 26. At 9:30 the senate adjourned till Monday.

MUST REMAIN A COLONEL.

The House Passes a Day Discussing Mr. Hunt's Case.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Harmer, of Pennsylvania, presented a memorial of citizens of the United States in favor of the system of post office savings banks. Referred.

The house went into committee of the whole on the private calendar. The entire afternoon was consumed in discussing the bill to change the rank of Henry J. Hunt from colonel to major general on the retired list. Finally a vote was taken on a motion to report bill favorably to the house, and it was defeated. Then a motion was made to report it with the recommendation that it be laid on the table, and the friends of the measure refrained from voting, leaving the committee to decide. The bill was then referred to the house which, at 4:30, took a recess until 7:30, the evening session to be for the consideration of pension bills.

The house, at its evening session, passed forty pension bills, and at 9:45 adjourned until tomorrow.

MR. MANNING'S CONDITION.

He is Very Restless, and Indications Are not Favorable.

WASHINGTON, March 26.—Mr. Manning, son of Secretary Manning, said on an associated press reporter at 11 o'clock today that the condition of his father remained practically unchanged. The physicians had informed him that his father was passing through a critical period, and that he had been in a feverish condition for some time. The condition of the son was so much progress toward recovery. Mr. Manning said his father's system was in good condition, and his pulse as strong and natural as that of a person in health, and as he possessed considerable vitality his family were encouraged to believe that he would come through all right. They all realized, however, that he was not the same as he was before the operation. The family was anxious to have him in the best of health.

Mr. Harris inquired of Mr. Edmunds whether the third resolution meant that in all cases of nominations to fill vacancies caused by pensioners, etc., who should be got, they should be recommended and not furnished, so that the senate should refuse to consider such nominations altogether, or that it was the duty of the senate to reject the nominees without inquiry as to his merit or his qualifications, because the paper had not been furnished.

Mr. Edmunds said that when papers or information were necessary to the senate's action, and when he could get them, he would be summoned and not furnished, so that the senate should refuse to consider such nominations altogether, or that it was the duty of the senate to reject the nominees without inquiry as to his merit or his qualifications, because the paper had not been furnished.

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LABOR'S GREAT CONTEST.

POWDERLY STRIKES WHILE THE IRON IS HOT.

The Master Workman Wants Conservation, While His Subordinate, Irons, Wants War on Capital—The Engineers Laugh at Both—The Labor Situation Generally.

Labor, regardless of occupation, Powderly replied.

"Irons has no authority whatever to make such a statement. That order can only come from the executive board. I may say there is no danger whatever of any such order being issued at present. When the Knights of Labor are on terms of peace with their employers, their agreements and contracts must be lived up to, whatever may be going on in any other part of the country. Where no contract or agreement exists between employer and employee, all the differences arising between them must be settled through arbitration. This must and shall be the last strike undertaken without full authority from the executive board, after having made a thorough investigation of the cause of the trouble, and exhausted every possible means of effecting a peaceful settlement."

CONDENMED BY CHIEF ARTHUR.

CHICAGO, March 26.—Chief Engineer Arthur, of the Locomotive brotherhood, who is attending a conference with the Chicago, Lincoln and Quincy managers, is quoted as saying:

"I am here to help you. I will go to Corpus Christi, Texas, to settle a little difficulty there. I will not go to St. Louis. We have nothing to do with the strike and disconntinence it. Mr. Powderly should have ordered the Knights back to work on the Missouri Pacific or revoked their charters when they acknowledged they had no grievances."

"I see," continued Mr. Arthur, "Jay Gould is here to help you. I will go to St. Louis to help you. I will go to Corpus Christi, Texas, to settle a little difficulty there. I will not go to St. Louis. We have nothing to do with the strike and disconntinence it. Mr. Powderly should have ordered the Knights back to work on the Missouri Pacific or revoked their charters when they acknowledged they had no grievances."

A more careful study of Gladstone's statement throws doubt on the belief that the introduction of the home rule bill would necessarily shelve the land purchase bill. Mr. Chamberlain tonight said that the discussion in today's cabinet council had only intensified, and increased the pressure of any resistance.

A final effort will probably be made the coming week to effect a compromise between the premier and the disputants in the cabinet.

The government supporters have been privately assured that the government's Irish programme has been settled by the cabinet. The home rule measure will be introduced first and will be followed immediately by the land bill. Both bills, it is understood, will be presented to the house of lords together. Chamberlain and Trevelyan will remain in the cabinet till the home rule bill has been tabled.

GLADSTONE'S POLICY.

THE PREMIER SPEAKS TO THE COMMONS.

He Will Introduce the Home Rule Bill First, and Follow it With the Land Purchase Scheme—Both to Go to the Lords Together—Other Foreign News Items.

LONDON, March 26.—Mr. Gladstone and all the ministers attended this afternoon's cabinet meeting. The session lasted an hour and a quarter. Chamberlain and Trevelyan left the meeting together, and had a private conference. All the ministers looked serious both before and after the meeting.

Mr. Gladstone appeared in the house of commons this afternoon. Referring to the announcement made in his behalf yesterday by Mr. Harcourt, Mr. Gladstone said that the statement that he would make on April 5th, would take the form of the introduction of a bill for the future government for Ireland. This announcement produced a sensation. It is now believed that the premier has, in deference to the opposition to his own party, decided to abandon temporarily, at least, his scheme for buying out the landlords of Ireland, and to make home rule, in some form, pure and simple, the basis of his Irish proposal.

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THE BELGIAN RIOTS.

Brussels Plastered by Incendiary Appeals.

BRUSSELS, March 26.—The city was plastered last night with inflammatory appeals to the poor to rise up and fire and pillage the town. The police tore down the posters.

The reign of terror in Liege continues. The mob broke into a manufactory of fire arms and carried away all the contents. Troops have been sent to the scene, and the army of the kingdom is rapidly assuming the appearance of being under military occupation. Even the beggars are often found armed. The arrests of the strikers are constantly being made.

FIGHT IN THE COURT ROOM.

LIMERICK, March 26.—Five men convicted of rioting and assaulting the police, were brought up for sentence in the criminal court here today. The magistrate committed them to imprisonment for terms ranging from three to six months. When the sentence had been pronounced, the prisoners in concert and while in the dock, made a savage attack on the police, who were sent to quell the riot. A terrible struggle ensued, causing such interest that the magistrate was compelled to quit the bench. The prisoners were finally overpowered and again secured, but not till they had almost wrecked the court room and had themselves been severely beaten.

WILMINGTON IN FLAMES.

THE SECOND DISASTROUS FIRE WITHIN A MONTH.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 26.—At 2 o'clock this morning a fire was discovered in the small wooden building in the lot of Burr & Bailey, in the rear of their foundry and machine shop, South Front street. The fire quickly communicated to the adjoining property, destroying the large frame building and brick tenement row owned by Burr and Bailey. Thence the flames leaped across Second street, burning the large brick building occupied by the Cambria Manufacturing Company, containing several stores on the first floor and occupied as residences above. About half past 2 the sparks ignited the roof of the livery stable of T. J. Sutherland on Princess street, two blocks distant, which were quickly burned. The county jail, a large brick building, then took fire and was totally destroyed. A large portion of the roof collapsed, and the officers who were on duty were unable to prevent the flames from spreading. Those who must be checked by their assemblies. No move must be made until the entire force is on the ground. If we do not make a sufficient force, the enemy will be successful. Threats of violence must not be made. Politicians must be hushed up or driven out. Obedience to the laws of the Kingdom must have preference to the laws of man. No man can be made to do what he does not want to do. Next five years will witness the complete emancipation of mankind from the curse of monopoly. In our masters we require secretaries, clerks, bookkeepers, accountants, etc. To these add with all your might, and I will continue in this way. If you do not desire to stay in this way, then select a man better qualified to obey you will, and I will retire in his favor.

MR.

SUMMER HEAT.

OLD SOL MOUNTS THE FIRST ROUND OF THE LADDER.

Seventy-Five Degrees at Noon—Closed for Repairs—All Railroads Close—Old Salty Dead—Points of Improvement—For Cow Stealing—Public News Notes and Social Gossip.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—Today Macon had an indisputable evidence of the appearance of summer weather. At noon the thermometer reached seventy-five degrees, and denizens of dusty offices doffed their coats and buckled down to their work. A general air of cheerfulness, and a desire to turn over a new leaf was manifest on every side. Merchants forgot their cares and swapped yarns, and political surmises were soon broadcast.

In a stroll through the suburbs, signs of promise were abundant. Gardens were beginning to look green, and the rye patches seemed to have made a twelve inch growth in one night. The few farmers who come to town were busily discussing the best variety of seed corn, and speculations in regard to the ravages of larks, crows, cutworms and drill worms were indulged in.

One man appeared on the boulevard with a new straw hat, and had he been a candidate or anything, his election would have been assured on the spot.

The yards seemed filled to overflowing with the perfume of bud and blossom, and one young drug clerk employed a sub, to attend the soda fountain while he packed a box of choice japoneses for a fair Atlanta. A woman in a light-colored full blast and a sofa found on every corner, Macon bids fair to keep excessively cool through the lively season. There is but one little drawback, the dust on Fourth street is so thick of an afternoon that the street cars will have to be fitted with a snow-shovel in front and a double action automatic fan in the rear, so that travelers through that clouded roll may not be subjected to mud to humiliate themselves in dust and ashes.

Nevertheless, old winter has gone north for the summer and spring has come.

A Fire on Walnut Street.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—Tonight at 8:45 a noisy woman discovered the residence of a tailor, Mr. Kershaw, on Walnut street, in flames. It appeared about eight feet from the chimney. The woman gave the alarm, but it was some time before the bells were rung. Meantime, seeing that the inmates were not aware of the fire, several persons burstled in the doors and secured a woman and three small children who were in danger of being burned in the fire. The alarm became general. A large crowd gathered, and the fire department arrived. A bucket from under the roof of an adjoining building and prevented the flames spreading. After some delay the fire department began throwing water on the building. For an hour the unfortunate woman and three small children huddled together on a mattress, in their night clothes, exposed to the night air, the lady going into hysterics every few minutes and crying, "I am burning."

Colonel Hartman, colored, who was serving to the husband, who was working on night duty at Greenburg's tailoring establishment. The husband came just as the lady was coming up in Dr. Gibson's parlor, where she is at midnight resting quietly. Kershaw lost all his furniture except a mustard, a crib and a chair. Insured with R. V. Coker for \$600.

Closed for Repairs.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—Bernard Skalowski, a dry goods merchant on Cherry street, who is an architect, and the broker to whom he is indebted to the amount of \$2,369, which is secured by a mortgage. Lanier and Attorneys, attorneys for a New York house, hold claims to the amount of \$600 on Skalowski, and they will test the legality of the assignment. Skalowski is also indebted to various parties to the amount of some \$200.

A Tedious Case.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—The case of Macon Savings bank vs. Stewart, acceptor, and Gordon et al., has occupied the city court for two days, and is still dragging its weary length along. Some interesting features have been developed, and a stubborn fight is being carried on by both sides.

A Brave Little Soldier.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—At 7 p.m. yesterday, Mrs. Margaret Matthews, a lady seventy years old, died of a paralytic stroke. Mrs. Matthews has long been a resident of Macon, and leaves four sons, mostly railroadmen, and one daughter. J. J. Clay furnished the coffin, and the funeral will occur at the residence, 40 Elm street, tomorrow at 3:30 a.m.

Points of Improvement.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—Louis Vannek is preparing his fountain on Mulberry street, and the coming winter will soon be playing. The blizzard broke it up, but Louis is bound to ignore the blizzard.

The tall cedar posts on which the telephone wires are strung, are being painted white except the ten feet next the ground, which will be painted black. This will be an acceptable improvement.

Seeking the Postoffice.

WASHINGTON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The following named persons are applicants for the Washington, Ga., postoffice: M. A. Pharr, Jr., W. T. Aderson, W. W. Richards, B. F. Gordon, Jr., Colonel Thomas R. Willis and Assistant Postmaster Joe Fanning, who would be the successful applicant if the appointment was conferred in accordance with the wishes of the young ladies of his acquaintance. It is said that Postmaster Geo. Ware, whose commission expires 1st of July, and who has made very acceptable official, will not be an applicant.

be a grand excursion all around the line, and a great many folks will get a free ride.

Fire in Jones County.

MACON, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—At noon yesterday, the dwelling belonging to George H. Lowe, known as the Freeman place, in Jones county, seven miles from Macon, caught fire from defective flue and was burned together with the barn and a frame building adjoining the house, occupied by a colored tenant who lost \$31 cash and all his effects. His wife saw the building in flames, ran and left a little child who came near being burned. The property was recently purchased and was valued at \$2,500; insured for \$250.

At the Park.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—Our beautiful city park, beginning to show signs of life and activity. The many hand-hewn forest trees are budding, and in the greenhouses the flowers are responding to the warming rays of the sun. It is now the place of all others for an afternoon stroll.

Dots and Dashes.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—The book season has opened, and the book is on board. It is a short-lived luxury.

Itinerant photographers took in the city today, and many pictures were made.

Council will prohibit bill-posters from doing their daring deeds without permission of property owners, consequently half the charm of bill-posting is lost.

A number of citizens are trying to secure funds for building a stone bridge across the river at the present site, which would cause a wonderful rise in real estate beyond the river, and the time has come when the increasing population demands it.

A chemist has invented a tin spoon and measure combination. A patent is applied for, and the thing looks like it would pay.

A crooked Fox street, at the Fourth street crossing, is being graded.

Mr. Norris's appointment as ticket agent at the East Tennessee railroad office, has been confirmed.

The library entertainment tonight was well attended, and the audience were regaled by a fine address, delivered by Mr. Walter E. Hill, in one of his happiest veins.

Personal and Social.

MACON, March 26.—[Special.]—J. R. Marshall, of America, was in the city to-day.

Boody McClelland and R. H. Daniels, of Colquitt, are in the city.

David Rhodes, of Hawkinsville, is visiting Macon.

Colonel Sam Jimson is off to Jesup attending court.

Mr. Perry Chisholm, of Atlanta, spent the day in Macon.

Mrs. R. A. Harris, of Atlanta, is visiting relatives in Macon.

Mr. L. M. Hughes, of Alton, is a guest of the Egerton.

(On Wednesday evening Mr. James Troutman, of Foy Valley, and Miss Mattie Davis, of Monroe Factory, were married at the residence of Mr. Pulaski Holt, Macon. The marriage was rather simple, and the bride surprised her friends by her modesty.

The couple are off for a bridal tour.

COLUMBUS CHRONICLES.

Burning of a Residence—Escape of a Convict—Other News.

COLUMBUS, Ga., March 26.—[Special.]—The residence of Mr. Pope Mangham, in the western part of Harris county, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday evening.

Colonel Hartman, colored, who was serving a twelve-month sentence on the chain-gang, escaped this morning. A reward of thirty dollars was offered for his arrest. He is also wanted in Chattahoochee county, Georgia.

Colonel Lowther, who lives a few miles from this city, in Lee county, left for two car ponds yesterday. Quite a party was present at the wedding.

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A NEW DEPARTURE.

A NORTHERN MAN TILLING SOUTH-
ERN SOIL.

He Does Not Intend to Plant Cotton, but Plots in
Corn, Potatoes, Etc.—A Fine Strawberry Gar-
den—Berkshire Pigs—Labor-Saving Ma-
chinery—Magnificent Poultry.

EAST POINT, Ga., March 26.—[Special Correspondence.]—Intelligent farmers from the north are seeking homes in our section, and many are very favorably impressed with our climate and soil.

Recently Mr. L. Giddings, a wide awake young farmer from New York state, bought a farm in this neighborhood and located upon it. Wishing to form his acquaintances and gather such information from him as would be of interest to the readers of THE CONSTITUTION, especially the farmers of this section, and of value to others who contemplate locating in this part of Georgia, the writer visited his farm one day last week.

The place is beautifully located on the Central railroad, about one and a half miles south of the East Point depot, and consists of one hundred acres of land. A small creek runs through near the center and, lying on either side of the creek, is a wide stretch of rich bottom land. The upland has a gray top soil, with a solid clay foundation, and is gently rolling. Standing on the Central railroad one may see nearly every acre of the farm. There are about 15 acres of level bottom and about 80 acres of upland. The place was formerly owned by Dr. D'Alvigny, and it was bought from him a few weeks back by Mr. Giddings.

The first thing that attracts notice upon reaching the farm are the preparations being made to perfect the drainage of the bottom. Not being an expert in this part of agriculture, the writer was unable to understand how the planter by which plans his dredging is executed, and was compelled to satisfy a ravenous curiosity by casting a few hasty glances here and there and guessing the "whys and wherefores." The upper portion of the creek land is in a very pretty condition, apparently dry, well cleared of stump and trash and seemed to have had a recent plowing.

"Mr. Giddings" said the friend who accompanied the perspiring plowman, "just as I landed on the 'other side' of one of the deep wide ditches. A little distance off were seen two persons—a man and a boy. The boy was dumping a large wagon load of manure. Near him stood Mr. Giddings, who, with spade in hand, was busy making a compost heap."

Mr. Giddings is a young man, apparently about 30 years of age, medium height, with a pleasant face and easy manner. Our mission being done, he modestly assented to give us such information as we might desire.

"What do you think of our climate and section?"

"I am very much pleased with the climate and outlook here."

"What part of New York state did you come from?"

"I came [from] Baldwinville, near Syracuse."

"Can you tell me something about your plans for irrigation?"

"I propose to put in water gates up where the creek comes into the field so that I can irrigate a great deal of upland and thoroughly drain my bottom land. I will not try to get all the bottom land in this season, but will go to work at it gradually, adding a little every year until I get it all in a good state of cultivation."

"What do you intend doing with this compost?"

"I am preparing it for my strawberries. I will let it stand awhile; then thoroughly manipulate and mix it, and it will then be ready for planting."

"Tell us what you mean by cultiva-

"I use small earthen pots with this compost, place them in the ground near the old vines, and the runners soon take root in the pots. I then clip the runners and transplant. About twenty thousand plants may be put out on acre of ground. I never take but one crop of berries from these plants and transplant every year, keeping the vines young and healthy. I plant some varieties in beds and cultivate in the old way, but I prefer this method."

We then visited the garden and saw how nicely it was prepared. The long straight rows of little green plants just peeping above the smooth, weedless surface, reminded the pencil pusher of a picture he had seen in an illustrated catalog. "How did you get such a perfect start?"

"I use a seed planter for that. I believe in using labor-saving machines when they are practical."

We then passed through the barn yard, and admired the fine Berkshire pigs and some magnificent specimens of chickens. The party was next shown his improved farming implements, hardware, mowers, seed savers, etc. The most novel was a small wooden plow, in addition to two or three plows. No single or double trees are used, but a strong chain instead. The writer cannot describe it, but was convinced that it is a very excellent idea, materialized and more practical. We were presented with some fine tobacco seed of a variety known as "Wilson Hybrid," extensively cultivated in New York state and popular for cigars.

Mr. Giddings said, "he believed tobacco could be raised with much profit in Georgia if there was a good market for it."

"Do you intend planting any cotton?" queried the scribe.

"No. I have planted about twelve acres in corn; will plant potatoes and almost everything else except cotton."

It seemed as though he believed in cultivating what he planted.

A huge pile of stable manure, about fifty or sixty tons, was near the railroad, which Mr. Giddings proposes to use on his crop this season.

Prompt relief in sick headache, dizziness, etc., etc.

But sitting down on a red hot stove is the sign of an early spring.

You may fall of the signs of the weather.

But sitting down on a red hot stove is the sign of an early spring.

ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion and all diseases originating from the digestive organs. Beware of counterfeits. Ask your grocer or druggist for the genuine article, manufactured by Dr. J. G. B. Sieger & Sons.

Because the baby is a little yell is no sign he is a Chinaman.

Cure for piles.

Please are frequently troubled by a sense of weight in the back, loins and lower part of the abdomen, causing pain, etc., to the degree he has some affection of the kidneys or neighboring organs. At times symptoms of indigestion are present; flatulence, uneasiness of the stomach, etc. A moisture like perspiration, producing a very disagreeable itching, after getting warm, is a common attendant. Blind, bleeding and itching piles yield at once to the application of Dr. B. Sieger's tincture, which acts directly on the parts affected, removing the tumors, allying the intense itching and effecting a permanent cure. Price 50 cents. Address the Dr. Bosanko Medicine Co., Ga. Sold by C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

Hard Times.

While money is close, wages and prices low expenses should be cut down in every household. Economy the watch worn for mother and doctor bills, by the keeping of the house, a bottle of Dr. Bosanko's cough and lung syrup. Stops a cough instantly, relieves consumption, cures croup and pain in the chest in one night. It is just the remedy for hard times. Price 50 cents and \$1.00. Sample free. Sold by C. O. Tyner and Goldsmith & Co.

"Pat, what time is it?" "O, I don't know, Mike, but let's guess at it, and, thin, begorra, the man who comes furthest off can go to the kitchen and look."

Beautify your homes! Finish the walls and ceilings with Alabastine, white and twelve tints; cheaper and better than paint; kalsomine or paper. Beautiful sample card free. By paint dealers everywhere. A. G. Candler, Atlanta.

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According to the Darwinian theory our ancestors were all tall-beans.

WEAK LUNGS AND SENSITIVE THROATS are severely tried by sudden change, and temperature, and those possessing them should prudently treat the very first symptoms of a cold. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is well adapted to their needs, as a certain remedy for Congs, besides being especially useful for its healing and strengthening effect on the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs.

Giants are always sorrowful men. They are always troubling people with their size.

MRS. WINSTOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and cures wind colic. 25 cents a bottle.

Student (to servant at the door)—"Miss Brown." Servant—"She's engaged." Student—"I know it. I'm what she'd engaged to."

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE. Hundreds of Bottles Prescribed.

Dr. C. R. Dakie, Belleville, Ill., says: "I have prescribed hundreds of bottles of it. It is of great value in all forms of nervous disease which are accompanied by loss of power."

A slight cold, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. Brown's Granular Troches give sure and immediate relief. Sold only in boxes. Price 25 cents.

—

READY ROOFING. Ordinary 2 and 3-Ply Roofing, Roof Coatings, Varnishes, Etc.

No. 15 Forsyth St., Atlanta, Ga.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED.

GORGIA, FULTON COUNTY, ORDINARY'S Office, March 5, 1886.—Thomas H. Kennedy, administrator of Clifton R. Pennick, represents that he has fully discharged the duties of his said trust and is entitled to receive payment for same.

This is, therefore, to notify all persons concerned to show cause, if any they can, on or before the first Monday in June next, why said administrator should not be discharged from said administration.

W. L. CALHOUN, Ordinary.

marclawmco

March 6 1886

10 to 20 Pounds!

An Atlanta Man's Weight and Appetite.

"I took four bottles Guinn's Pioneer and gained 15 pounds in flesh; My appetite has been restored. I have procured a lot for use in my family. Yours respectfully,

GEO. THOMPSON,

60 Humphries St.,

Atlanta, Ga.

A Man of Sixty-Eight Winters.

I am 68 years of age, and regard Guinn's Pioneer a fine tonic for the feeble. By its use my strength has been restored and my weight increased ten pounds.

GEORGE G. CAMPBELL,

Cotton Gin Maker.

Macon, Ga., Feb. 18, 1886.

A Crippled Confederate Says.

I only weighed 128 pounds when I commenced Guinn's Pioneer, and now weigh 147 pounds. I could hardly walk with a stick to support me, and can now walk long distances without help. Its benefit to me is beyond calculation.

D. RUFUS BOSTICK,

Cotton Buyer.

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PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY,
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IN THE WEEK, AND IS DELIVERED BY CARRIERS
THREE CENTS, OR MAILED, POSTAGE FREE, AT \$1 PER
MONTH, \$2.50 FOR THREE MONTHS, OR \$10 A YEAR.THE CONSTITUTION IS FOR SALE ON ALL TRAINS
ARRIVING OUT OF ATLANTA, AND AT NEWS STANDS IN
THE PRINCIPAL SOUTHERN CITIES.ADVERTISING RATES DEPEND ON LOCATION IN THE
SAFER, AND WILL BE FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.CORRESPONDENCE CONTAINING IMPORTANT NEWS,
SELECTED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.ADDRESSES ALL LETTERS AND TELEGRAMS, AND MAKE
ALL DRAFTS OR CHECKS PAYABLE TOTHE CONSTITUTION,
Atlanta, Ga.

ATLANTA, GA., MARCH 27, 1866.

Indications for Atlanta and Georgia: Increasing cloudiness and light showers; stationary temperature. South Atlantic States: Increasing cloudiness and light showers; slight changes in temperature; winds generally southerly, shifting to easterly. East Gulf States: Local showers; winds generally southeasterly, shifting to northeasterly; slight changes in temperature.

MR. HOAR'S national infamy bill, which he introduced into the senate with a flourish of invective, is not likely to be heard of much more. The bill is so absurd on its face that it will be laughed out of congress.

THE alarming rumors concerning the state of Mr. Manning's health continue to circulate. In consequence, his resignation of the office of secretary of the treasury is looked for. It is supposed that Mr. Fairchild, the assistant secretary, will be appointed his successor.

MR. GLADSTONE, in the house of commons, yesterday, announced that his statement of his Irish programme on April 8, would take the form of a bill for the future government of Ireland, and that following this, he would introduce a bill for the purchase of Irish lands.

FROM the declarations of Messrs. Powderly and Irons, it is evident that there are two factions among the Knights of Labor. Mr. Powderly represents the conservative, sensible element, while Mr. Irons is willing to involve innocent people in trouble for the attainment of a personal purpose.

THE senate yesterday, by a party vote, passed the Edmunds resolutions. On the third resolution, which pledges the senate not to confirm nominations in which the reasons for the previous removal are not furnished, Messrs. Hippie-Mitchell, Van Wyck and Riddleberger voted with the democrats.

A Leaf From the Past.

A correspondent of the Greensboro Herald, who signs himself "Observer," has been writing some very suggestive letters to that paper. There is one paragraph in his last that is worth considering. He is talking about the tremendous efforts our farmers have been making since the war to make both ends meet; and he says: "Do some of our older citizens remember how we managed during the war? Then the acreage of cotton was limited by law; and we not only provided for our families, but we furnished a tithe for the army. Nobody starved. On the contrary, there was the greatest abundance."

The older readers of THE CONSTITUTION will verify this statement. But it is hardly strong enough. The farming interests of the south prospered, notwithstanding the law regulating the planting of cotton; notwithstanding the fact that a majority of the agriculturists of the south were in the army; and notwithstanding the tyrannical and utterly unrepresentative law passed by the confederate congress. Why was this?

The answer is plain. The farmers were compelled to rely on their own resources. The whole people were compelled to rely on their own resources. Circumstances made a market for everything the farmer had to sell. The produce of the farm was in demand. The farmer's boy found a market for his rabbit skins and his mink skins. Everything was utilized.

The failure of the winter wheat crop of 1855, and a short corn crop in 1853, doubtless had much to do with the shrinkage in exports. We are exporting less, and any loss in that direction is a direct reduction of our annual revenue as a people.

Other causes contributed to the depression that has overtaken us. We expanded too fast and too far during the booming years that followed the resumption of specie payments. We built too many railroads and too many factories. We pushed credit and enterprise to, if not beyond, the safety line. And the reaction came. The reaction was inevitable, and the stoppage in railroad construction, the loss in immigration and the failure of some crops were either natural results, or else they served to intensify the reaction. Fortunately the reaction has about run its course, and a counter reaction is beginning to make its appearance.

WHEN a senator wants a dram, or wants to slander somebody, he makes a motion to go into secret session.

THERE is a good deal of the American in John Logan. He is opposed to secret sessions of the senate.

already mentioned, want to turn the Salvation Army upon the country at large.

Perhaps if people would work more and talk less the situation would be shorn of its darker features. We cannot have continuous prosperity. Between booms there must be depressions. There must be dull times as well as flush times. No system of moral, social or political rules will make all men healthy, wealthy and wise. There is a glamour about every reform, but it is difficult to make them, but a person who should pass one of them might be liable to arrest for passing counterfeit money. It would only be through mistake, however, that one would be passed.

The Sad Fate of Bill Jones.

The distinguished Texan who has been sojourning in Philadelphia for the past several weeks, will excite the lively sympathy of thousands of our readers.

It will be recollect that Mr. Jones is the gentleman whose preference for glass as a steady diet is just now the subject of much discussion and comment in scientific circles. During his stay in Philadelphia he has rejoiced in the possession of an unusually hearty appetite, and his consumption of window panes, beer mugs, goblets and bottles has been fearful to contemplate. He is satisfied, however, that this has not injured him in the least. Recently he got into the habit of staying out late at night and drinking a good deal of whisky. He continued to crunch glass and swallow it as usual, but the stuff did not assimilate with alcohol, and a few nights ago he was taken with violent pains in the stomach. Able physicians were called in, and have since remained constantly at his bedside. They are nonplussed over the case. They have discovered that Jones's interior arrangements are punctuated in hundreds of places, and the wonder is that he is still alive. His death is a question of a very few weeks.

Even with death staring him in the face, the reckless Texan cannot conquer his morbid appetite. He pitifully begs for an occasional light lunch in the shape of broken glass, and agrees to limit himself to a piece three inches square per day, but his doctors will not hear to it. Of course this makes him irritable, and his temper is further ruffled by the obstinacy with which the medical men persist in ascribing his illness to the glass-eating habit, while he is confident that his trouble is entirely due to Philadelphia whisky. It is sad to see this wonderful Texan cut off in his prime. With a long life before him, he would doubtless astonish the world with new gastronomic feats and discoveries. But drink has downed him. He could not stand up against the rum fiend.

Why the Times are Hard.

Mr. Carroll D. Wright, chief of the national labor bureau, is not content with the statement that last year 1,000,000 men were idle—that earnings to the amount of \$500,000,000 were thereby lost. He goes on to show what, in his opinion, led to the depression that threw such an army of men into idleness.

The cessation of railroad building is first on his list. Construction fell from 11,516 miles in 1852 to about 5,000 miles in 1855. At the same time there was a very considerable shrinkage in railroad operation. The entire transportation interest was decreased until it severely affected many branches of industry.

Immigration was also largely reduced. In 1852 the arrivals numbered 730,349; last year only 352,361 immigrants reached our shores—a loss of fifty per cent. We lost the labor of a vast number of people, and we also lost the business connected with them; for immigrants, like other people, have to be clothed, housed and fed.

The failure of the winter wheat crop of 1855, and a short corn crop in 1853, doubtless had much to do with the shrinkage in exports. We are exporting less, and any loss in that direction is a direct reduction of our annual revenue as a people.

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THE American house of lords is getting it self disliked.

SOME of our esteemed exchanges are now engaged in telling their readers what the people of Georgia want and what they don't want. This is a good idea on paper, but it is generally acknowledged that the people of Georgia are perverse enough to have their own way.

THE people of Putnam are inquiring why it wouldn't be a good idea to nominate Judge Thomas G. Lawson for governor.

It is said that Edison is now engaged in trying to invent an illuminated parlorie bottle that can be found in the dark without any difficulty.

A WASHINGTON paper mentions a peculiar case of coin mutilation. The officials of the secret service are always on the lookout not only for counterfeiters, but to check any attempt to tamper with the money of the land, although there may be no intent to defraud.

Every now and then they run across some advertising device in imitation of money, and put a stop to its further circulation if it can be shown illegal. The latest they have picked up is the silver dollar locket, a most ingenious device, although intended rather as a curiosity than as an advertisement. It cannot be told from a good dollar except by the sound. There is nothing counterfeit about it; in fact it takes two silver dollars to make one of these lockets, and this fact, together with the care and labor necessary to construct the device, shows conclusively that there is no intent to counterfeit. One side of a silver dollar is carefully hollowed out, and the side of another dollar is fitted on with a concealed slide and hinge, so delicately and accurately inserted that an expert cannot tell that the standard dollar has been tampered with. Only by touching a concealed spring

can the locket be opened. Jewelers now offer these curiosities for sale at seven or eight dollars apiece. When the attention of the secret service officials was brought to the matter, steps were taken to test the question whether the device could be classed as a counterfeit. The question was referred to the attorney-general, who declined to render an opinion on the ground that it was a case for the courts to decide when it should come before them. There seems to be no doubt of the manufacturers' right to make them, but a person who should pass one of them might be liable to arrest for passing counterfeit money. It would only be through mistake, however, that one would be passed.

THE wife of one of the gravest domestic residents in Washington became separated from her husband on the desire of her husband to get another one of similar character, and getting into a case which was followed by a man whom she thought to be her husband. It proved to be one of the eastern senators, who has quite repudiated his wife. The wife spoke only three sentences of English: "He fell in honorable contest under a code which will be fully recognized if he names his wife. I have no right to interfere with my adversary. I think no man under any circumstances can have a more enviable death than to fall in vindication of his honor."

THE handsome young wife of a well-known New York politician who has sat in both houses of the legislature, and held a high state office, recently wrote to her husband, who another reporter had written of her husband and herself as coming from England, while another had assigned them to St. Louis. A gentleman remarked: "Why don't you do something?" "State treasurer!" she exclaimed. "I don't believe the society people of New York doubts if any of them can call the roll of the then United States senators." And she is right.

BREAKING THE BRONCO.

From the San Francisco Chronicle.

About the 10th of May the foreman of a cow outfit in the nearest town hired his men and loading a freight train with provisions. The men go out to the ranch with him, and two or three days before the round-up, which is usually in the latter half of May, the horses are mustered and divided among the men. The ponies that have been running on the range are turned loose and thrown in with whatever fresh colts the outfit purchased, and the men all proceed to the corral. The boss first attends to the riders who were with him.

"Tex, what did you ride?"

"Cow, Seppo, Pete, Loco, Gotch, Paddy, all there is here. Red Cloud was sold with the bulls and I ain't been ridin' yet."

"Well, throw me out on a glass-eyed pinto next to the bay there, and I'll give you an old one."

While the boss goes on assigning the horses, Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to sixty feet long.

On the end of this is worked a "hoochoo" or small knot, while the middle of the rope is knotted and let, and the ponies enough to make it easy to break.

While the boss goes on assigning the horses, Tex coils up his riata, a rope of plaited rawhide as large as your finger and from fifty to sixty feet long.

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1886 McBride & Co. 1886

China, Crockery, Clocks, Show Cases, Fine Cutlery, Spoons, Forks, Lamps, Dry-Air Refrigerators, Gate City Stone Filters, Improved Fly Fans, to trade at manufacturers prices.

THE WEATHER REPORT.

Daily Weather Report.
OSBURN'S OFFICE, SIGNAL CORPS, U. S. A.
U. S. COTTON HOUSE, March 26, 9:00 a. m.
All observations taken at the same moment
time at each place named:

	Barometer.	Thermometer.	Wind.	Direction.	Velocity.	Weather.
Augusta	30.06	64	S	Light.	.00	Clear.
Savannah	30.16	64	S	0	.00	Clear.
Jacksonville	30.27	65	S	Cloudy.	.00	
Mobile	30.37	65	SE	Cloudy.	.00	
New Orleans	29.90	68	SE	Light.	.00	
Gulfport	29.82	66	S	32	.00	
Biloxi	29.85	66	SW	Cloudy.	.00	
Pensacola	29.84	66	NW	Cloudy.	.00	
Port Smith	29.84	66	NE	Light.	.54	Very rain.
Shreveport	29.84	66	NE	Light.	.54	Very rain.
LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.						
6 a. m.	30.18	63	45	SW	12	.00
10 a. m.	30.18	63	45	SW	16	.00
4 p. m.	30.04	69	51	SW	16	.00
9 p. m.	30.06	67	54	S	8	.00
Maximum ther.	30.18	63	45	NW	17	.14
Minimum ther.	29.84	66	50	SW	16	.00
Total rain fall.						.14

THE OLD BOOK STORE."

Issued this day, March 27th, simultaneously in London, New York and Atlanta (by Old Book Store), the last and greatest novel of the season.

THE DUCHESS.

LADY BRANKSMERE.

Price, 20 cents, by mail, 25 cents.
N. B.—We are the only house south of New York carrying a full line of Lovell's libraries. Trade supplied at publishers' discounts. Send for catalogues, free.

W. J. WILLINGHAM,
64 ELLIOTT STREET.

—Dealer in the best
DRESSED AND ROUGH LUMBER,
SHINGLES, LATHS, DOORS, SASH, BLINDS,
1m SP. MOULDING AND LIME.

J. T. White, leading dealer in Wall Paper and Window Shades, 46 Marietta street. New goods received every week. Samples free.

WATCHES REPAIRED.

J. P. STEVENS,
47 WHITEHALL ST.

Ladies
Do you want a pure, blooming complexion? If so, a few applications of Hagan's MAGNOLIA BALM will gratify you to your heart's content. It does away with Sallowness, Redness, Pimples, Blotches, and all diseases and imperfections of the skin. It overcomes the flushed appearance of heat, fatigue and excitement. It makes a lady of THIRTY appear but TWENTY; and so natural, gradual, and perfect are its effects, that it is impossible to detect its application.

PERSONAL.

W. FLEMING, of Athens, is a guest of the Kimball.

C. H. BRAMHALL, of Columbus, is a guest of the Kimball.

JOHN C. RUTHERFORD, of Macon, is registered at the Kimball.

JOHN P. SHANNON, of Elberton, and M. P. Reece, of the Kimball, are at the Kimball.

A. M. BOND, E. J. THOMAS and J. Lippman, of Savannah, were at the Kimball yesterday.

W. D. TURNER, W. K. MILLER and Judge J. S. Hook, of Augusta, are in the city, attending the supreme court.

JUDGE THOR. J. SIMMONS, of Macon, who has been in Atlanta for a day or two, returned home last night.

M. H. OLIVER, formerly of Atlanta, now a resident of Texas, is visiting his sister Mrs. W. L. Calhoun, 11 Washington street.

ADM. THE CALLER, at the executive office yesterday, was the following gentlemen: George M. Napier, of Monroe; F. S. Wallace, of Marietta; and Howell C. Erwin, of Atlanta.

COLONEL W. A. HUFF, of Macon, was in Atlanta yesterday on a flying business trip, returning home in the evening. Colonel Huff has a number of friends in Atlanta who are always glad to see him.

F. D. DUMKE, of Griffin, was in the city yesterday, fearing from the political gossip of the day. It is said that he returned home with a volume of information as to what is going on in political circles.

D. C. BACON, of the firm of D. C. Bacon & Co., of Savannah, and president of the Atlanta Hunt Club, was in the city yesterday, consulting Dr. A. W. Calhoun with reference to some trouble that he is experiencing with his throat.

Dr. C. BACON's Little Liver Pills are from all crude and irritating matter. Concentrated medicine only; very small; very easy to take; no pain; no griping; no purging.

THIEVES AND THUGS.
WHAT THE CRIMINALS ARE DOING
FOR THEMSELVES.

Bob Badger, known as the burglar, by getting into the Asylum as a Lunatic and Residence Buried—A man wanted in Dekalb is arrested—The Atlanta Journal.

Bob Badger, the boy who burglarized Dr. Powell's office night before last will not go to the chain-gangs for the burglary but will go to the insane asylum.

Badger was adjudged a lunatic yesterday by Judge Calhoun.

Yesterday morning when Badger's father learned of the arrest he went to police headquarters and stated that his son was a lunatic, asked for his release. Chief Connelly instructed Detectives Bedford and Steerman to set the boy free.

DETROIT FOR THE BURGLARY.

Agree to go to the asylum as a lunatic. The detectives informed Badger's father that they would swear out a warrant charging the boy with burglary unless he charged him with lunacy. The boy's father, Mr. John W. Badger, of Calhoun, the Chicago boy with lunacy, Badger was produced. The jury believed him to be a lunatic and so declared. Application was made for his admission to the insane asylum at Milledgeville, and the boy was turned over to his father until room could be secured.

DETROIT FOR THE BURGLARY.

Agree to go to the asylum as a lunatic. The game is to be played at the Atlanta Blue's under the management of W. H. Harrington, regarded as a strong club, and their manager writes that he will show the Atlanta that they understand how to play ball. A spirited and exciting game may be expected, the Blue's will have the best pitcher, Cady, They say the Blue's have a number of very hard hitters. The Blue's have been winning in Columbus, Georgia, and have been practicing for a number of weeks, and it is said, that Augusta and Macon are endeavoring to sign two or three of their men. The game will be called promptly at 3 o'clock.

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